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SETTING THEIR NAMES ON PAGE ONE.

Instructions by Calvin Coolidge to the acting attorney general that he immediately bring proceeding against members of congress who are mentioned in the evidence against Charles R. Forbes surprise no one. Such action was expected. The president has shown all along that he is determined to deal with the offenders according to law. No man will escape against whom any charge can be sustained. It is, we repeat, a fine thing for America that at the head of our government is a man who can keep cool. The present demands sober judgment of a man who can and does reason. In whose integrity absolute confidence may rest. To whose courage no question can be raised. With congress undertaking to usurp the functions of the executive and judiciary, to judge, jury, prosecutor and executioner all at once, a wise, firm, prudent and courageous president is not only necessary, but his presence is a blessing. Calvin Coolidge resolutely declines to get excited. When he acts it is with celerity that assures the country he will be faithful to his trust. That he will "defend, protect and preserve the Constitution of the United States."

Meanwhile the house is hurrying to join the lynching. Rather to start one of its own. Garrett of Tennessee, democratic floor leader, has introduced a resolution demanding an inquiry. He expresses surprise that no republican offered such a resolution. Special Prosecutor Crim has declined to submit to members of the house on their personal demands the transcript of testimony taken before the federal grand jury at Chicago. He has refused to divulge the names of the congressmen who are accused of participation in the looting of the Veterans' Bureau. He is right in his refusal. Certain congressmen, however, are imbued with the idea that it is up to them to run every department of the government. The Garrett resolution will probably be adopted, and the house chamber will ring as has the senate, with speeches denouncing right and left all manner of persons, whether guilty or not. Our system of government is so arranged that no member of congress may be held legally accountable for any utterance made inside the chamber.

This beneficent provision, designed to protect free speech in discussing public business, has been twisted from its purpose. It now serves to guarantee immunity to any member who feels inclined to assail anybody, from the president down. Scandal, libel in its most vicious form, is daily indulged. The character of private individuals is wrecked day by day, simply because there is no way to call to account those members who are indulging in the orgy of abuse that prevails under the dome.

We do not have to seek far for the reason. Election is just ahead. Every member of congress and one-third of the members of the senate seek re-election this year. Most of them want to be sent back to their present seats. Therefore a new sort of campaign method has been adopted.

Not so many years ago sessions of congress were ended in June, that the members might have time to get home and look after the fences. Under Taft this practice fell into disuse, and under Wilson congress was in practically continuous session. Member seldom got out to meet constituents, and campaigning for re-election was mixed with attention to business in Washington. This continues to be the rule.

A definite program of legislative work was laid before the congress in December last, but it has been given scant attention. Instead of getting through with pressing business, that adjournment might be taken late in May or early in June, the members have given their almost undivided effort to the manufacture of campaign thunder. A desire to break into the news columns, to get front page space in the home town paper has become the ruling mania.

Pursuit of corruption in high places is approved by all. What has been actually disclosed by the senate's inquiry is both a shock and a warning to the nation. Hardly more so than the effect of the wild disregard for all the dignity and decency of that body. The president has been alert. He anticipated the senate by ordering suits started. He asked that he be given special counsel to prosecute those suits. He beat the lynchers to it, just as he moved swiftly and surely in the cases when certain house members were accused of corruption.

This observance of duty and orderly procedure does not square with the plans of the politicians in congress. They simply ignore the fact that the president is moving as swiftly as good sense and sound judgment will permit. The lynchers are out, and victims must be found. Campaign material must be trumped up. They are egged on by the encouragement of men not in official life, who indulge in strange hallucinations, tell big stories, and then admit under oath they do not know what they are talking about.

All this hysteria will suddenly subside. A reckoning will have to be made of the damage done. When the storm has blown over, it will be found that the executive at the White House has really performed a great service to the people of the country, while the volunteer executioners have principally made political harangues.

BLIND GODDESS WINS AGAIN.
Another setback for the gunman and the gang warrior is noted in the conviction of William Welter. He is the second to be tried for the slaying of Henry McArdle, who was killed in the course of a fight between gangsters.

Again is County Attorney Beal to be congratulated for his vigorous and successful prosecution in the name of the people. He and his assistants have

successfully withstood the ingenuity of the defense, the reluctance of witnesses to testify, and other obstacles thrust in to turn aside the law in its course. A few more convictions, even for manslaughter, will probably have a deterrent effect on the youth who goes forth armed. Using a gun in a street brawl, regardless of who may or may not be hit by the bullet, is a practice that has become very popular. When the heads of the unruly youth absorb the idea that trial, conviction and punishment await them, they may think twice before shooting. Up to the present, the practice has been to shoot first. This is what Henry Beal is doing his utmost to break up.

Juries still show considerable tenderness for the gunmen. Some day twelve men will enter the box who will regard murder in the light of the law. Judge Fitzgerald is sufficiently well balanced to know what value to place on a recommendation for extreme leniency, made by the jury in this case.

What the public is most interested in is the effort the authorities are making to put a stop to the orgy of shooting that marks the quarrels between bootleggers and other outlaws, who presume to settle their differences in their own way.

COLONEL BYRNE'S LATEST SERVICE.

Omaha is soon to have its new building for the branch Federal Reserve bank. It will be centrally located and convenient for all who have business with it. For this we are largely indebted to the indefatigable Col. Thomas C. Byrne, who has been a director of the Tenth district Federal Reserve bank from the beginning. Colonel Byrne has pressed for and secured the establishment of the branch bank in Omaha, a service which is not to be overestimated.

Having secured this advantage to the business of the city and its contiguous territory, the next step was to provide for its permanent housing. The old First National bank building, at Thirteenth and Farnam streets, has served very well as emergency headquarters. It is open to the same objection, however, that induced the First National to move further uptown. Business has steadily moved up the hill in Omaha for thirty years, and the bank's needs must keep close to business.

Colonel Byrne's persistence has brought success. The Omaha branch of the Federal Reserve bank will be shortly be accommodated in a structure that will typify the strength of the government as well as provide for the needs of the customers. Seventeenth and Dodge is an appropriate and accessible location. Just off the main retail thoroughfare within a square or two of the business heart of the city, across the street from the main federal building, and adjacent to the great banking institutions. The site announced as having been chosen will bring the bank very close to those who use it most.

We congratulate Colonel Byrne on this latest achievement in the job of making Omaha.

TURKS SEPARATE CHURCH FROM GOVERNMENT.

One more step toward a modern form of government has been taken by the Turkish nationalists. They have expelled the caliph, or titular head of Islam. By this action they have definitely terminated the relation between church and state as a political entity. The caliphate, in which originally was located both the temporal and spiritual control of Islam, has for a long time been but a nominal institution. Abou Bekr held it first, as successor to Mohammed. Following him comes a long line, some great, some insignificant, most of them ambitious warriors who added to their military glory whatever of weight might come from the spiritual authority to which they made pretense. One emir after another seized the office of caliph. The caliphate at various times has been set up in Medina, Bagdad, Cordova, Cairo and Constantinople.

In the sixteenth century the office was seized by a Turkish sultan. As head of the greatest Moslem state, the sultan has since retained it. In November, 1922, the Turkish national assembly at Angora passed a resolution deposing the sultan, Mohammed VI, declaring the office of caliph vacant. Mohammed VI took refuge with the British, who offered him sanctuary at Malta, where he now is. His cousin, Abdul Mejid Effendi, was then elected caliph. In turn he has been evicted from Turkey. The shiek of Islam, really the spiritual head of Islam, remains in Turkey.

Faisal, king of Hejaz, has made some claim to the caliphate. The importance of his kingdom rests on the fact that it holds both Mecca and Medina, with the shrine of the Kaaba, the holiest of all Moslem centers of faith. Cairo will, for the present at least, house the homeless caliph, whose hold on Turkey is so rudely broken by the act of the government.

What this action principally shows is that Turkey is indeed a republic. It is to be governed for the time at least by its people, without interference of church on the one hand or foreign governments on the other. Whether the incident is so serious for the British as might appear on the surface must await the issue of time. Mohammedans in India may note the incident, but only as indicating the independence of Turkey and Egypt. It may be that the English will be held responsible, but that is only a remote contingency. Islam is broken now into as many jarring sects as old Omar referred to. The rivalries between them that have lasted centuries and longer still bear the old bitterness.

Bagdad, Mecca, Medina and other holy places may revive their efforts to secure the presence of the caliph and the shiek of Islam, so long withheld from them by the Turk. England will doubtless be content to let them settle it for themselves. Ramsay MacDonald is not the man to invite a serious muss over anything so unsubstantial as the caliphate.

Homespun Verse

—By Omaha's Own Poet—
Robert Worthington Davie

THE PURPOSE OF SPRING.
How glad the little fellows are for Spring is on its way,
They scamper out upon the porch and shout and romp
and play,
Around the house they swiftly go in dreams to realms
of fun,
About the place they play until the sunny day is gone,
Their voices ring with ecstasy that shows sincere de-
light,
Their honest eyes bespeak their joy, their smiles are
pure and bright,
The Out-of-doors calls unto them—they know not how
nor why,
But answer it with jubilation as once did you and I.
They do not know that Springtime means to us whose
youth has fled;
They are not thinking of the tasks and cares that lie
ahead,
But as we see them blithely play and hear them sweetly
sing
We know what God made seasons for—and why the
first is Spring.

"The People's Voice"

Editorial from readers of The Morning Bee. The Morning Bee is invited to use this column freely for expression on matters of public interest.

Questions on Egg Production.
Arlington, Neb.—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: I am a reader of your paper and I am certain you always try to publish a "real newspaper" worth reading, every copy.

Now in your Monday morning copy there is an article entitled, "Two Cents per Egg Is Farm Profit." I know you have not got the time personally to look up each and every article, so I would be very glad to have the "agricultural extension service man" of Nebraska please explain just how to raise a pullet to laying to make such profits.

I find from 20 years' experience that 75 per cent of the hen's feed is first grade scratch, and one-half of chicks raised are roosters, that seldom bring profit even if sold at broiler stage.
Then there is loss from rain, crows and disease. The hens of Nebraska are not fed on sewage like the Chinese hens are mostly; but, it does hurt to think that our city counts down to pay 10 cents an egg more for the eggs per dozen than we who furnish the eggs 40 miles away get 18 cents per dozen average for the year for all our eggs.

I would be glad to have someone explain why a plump, tender broiler sells for more dressed and sold on the market than a larger, bonier broiler of some weight. When the plump one is of a smaller breed and sells alive for less money. I think there are more farm wives who would be glad to have these questions answered. A FARM WIFE.

Editor's note: The article to which is referred was one in which the extension service of the agricultural college discusses the advantages of culling out poor layers and building up of accredited flocks. It did not discuss the question of marketing, but dealt with the greater profits of scientific production.

Prefers Books to Pictures.

Omaha—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: If the Omaha public library would use the library building, which is supported by the taxpayers of Omaha, for library purposes, it would have plenty of room. Now the three best rooms on the third floor of the building are given over to the Society of Fine Arts, free. This society has several hundred members, while the population of Omaha who should be supplied with books and accounted for at the library is several thousand. The general public lost interest in the library when the library lost interest in the general public, and decided to please a small group of people at the expense of the rest. The Fine Arts society, who are amply able to pay rent for their exhibits. The same small group of people go to these exhibits and they are counted every time they go, but the actual number of different people who attend these exhibits could be accommodated in a room where books occupied the floor space and art on the walls, just as well as they are now accommodated in the three large rooms of the library, which are never crowded, while the reading room and reference room suffer for space.

When the library board realizes that this is a public building supported by all the people for all the people, they will give up their liberal assistance from taxpayers, but as things are now run there, it is to laugh!
HELEN SCOTT.

Defends the Tramway.

Omaha—To the Editor of The Omaha Bee: As nearly everyone is taking a dip into the street car problem, and as I happen to contribute \$7 to \$8 a month to this corporation, hence I think I may be permitted to voice my opinion.
A well planned and continued campaign of agitation affecting public utilities especially results in increased cost to the patron.
The present agitation, if I am not mistaken, is largely due to those who live in far distant sections of the city and many of whom are dependent upon the street car service, only in bad weather.

I know from personal contact that many of those who complain most bitterly against the present arrangement use automobiles whenever city streets or country roads permitting competition, also 75 per cent of delays to the most injurious kind of.

Abe Martin



There's all sorts o' beau catchers,
but modesty still holds th' plum
fer husband gittin'. Plug hats may
come in agin; but ther's nothin' t'
indicate that th' ole time gentle-
man is plannin' a come-back.
(Copyright, 1924.)

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overs, samples or papers spoiled in
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sales or free circulation of any kind.
V. A. BRIDGE, Cir. Mgr.
Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 4th day of March, 1924.
W. H. QUIVERY,
(Seal) Notary Public

What of America?

By EDWIN G. PINKHAM.

The Making of the Constitution

If, to please the people, we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterward defend our work?—Washington as President of the Constitutional Convention.

Be assured, Washington's influence carried this government.—James Monroe to Thomas Jefferson.

XXVI.
ON May 4, 1787, the day appointed for the constitutional convention to meet, a quorum of seven states was not present, and it was not until May 25 that the convention organized with 29 delegates answering the roll. On that roll were many famous names, and more were to appear. By Franklin, Virginia, sent George Washington, James Madison, Edmund Randolph and George Mason, who, with others less known, made up the strongest delegation of the convention. Two of them were to be president of the United States. From Connecticut were Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth, the latter to be chief justice of the supreme court. Elbridge Gerry and Rufus King were there from Massachusetts; Gerry was to be vice president of the United States and gave us our word "gerry-mander." South Carolina sent John Rutledge and the two Pinckneys. From Delaware came John Dickinson, once a member of the Continental congress from Pennsylvania, whose mother had told him, "Johnny, you will be hanged." Perhaps it was this prediction Dickinson had in mind when he refused to sign the Declaration of Independence.

The convention sat for four months, and its work was done in secret. Not until the government published the book of its proceedings, after his death, was it definitely known by what processes the constitution was wrought. During the sessions of the convention the delegates outside rumored every day's adjournment every member should stand in his place until Washington had passed before him. The convention was presided over by Robert Morris and John Rutledge, Washington, owing to his position as presiding officer, took no part in the convention debates, except that on the last day of its session, he said a few words in support of an amendment respecting the basis of representation in the lower house of congress. The amendment was instantly agreed to. All of the 13 states ultimately were represented in the convention except Rhode Island. The New Hampshire delegates also 75 per cent of delays are caused by the same vehicle.

It is a well established fact that a metropolitan city such as Omaha needs a modern electric car system, and it seems to me that the present system, while not as extensive as we would like to have it, nevertheless, meets the requirements of the vast majority of street car users.
Extensions of course, are desirable but I wish to register my protest against making such extensions if the results be generally increased fares. It seems to me to be a great inconsistency in the manner in which certain improvements such as grading, paving, sewers, water and gas are obtained when a comparison is made with the method employed in getting street car service.
We all know that the outlying community benefits by street car service as well as the grading, paving, sewers, water and gas, yet the street car company must pay for those line extensions while the property owners pay for the grading, paving, sewers, gas, etc.

If the one set of public improvements constitute an advantage to the newly populated district and paid for by the people of that district, then it seems reasonable to conclude that street car extensions should also be paid for by the property and persons who are benefited, and not directly by the street car company and indirectly by the whole city through increased car fares.
T. B. McGOVERN,
2427 Emmet Street.

The New Jersey view was generally that of the smaller states. They were afraid of a representation in a national legislature based either on wealth or numbers, for they conceived that under such a plan the wealthier and more populous states would force arbitrary rule upon the smaller ones.
It was this cleavage of opinion and the state jealousy and fear it evidenced that for many weeks threatened the success of the convention's task.
(Copyright, Kansas City Star.)

Safety for Savings
Savings and The CONSERVATIVE Loan Association
Loans for Homes

When in Omaha
Hotel Conant

SUNNY SIDE UP

Take Comfort, nor forget
That Sunrise never fails us yet
Colia Theater

SPEAKING OF MUSIC.
There is music in Niagara where the waters leap and roar.
Or when foaming billows shatter on the ocean's rocky shore.
There is music in the tempest lashing ocean waves to foam.
Or when a sudden thunder crashes through the arch of heaven's dome.

There is music in the battle when the cannon loudly speak.
Or when earthquake's mighty shivers make all buildings crack and break.
But the wildest, weirdest music that you ever did hear ring
Is when Swanson does gymnastics, starting Ad-Sell league to sing.

Have you heard a wild tornado tearing trees up by the roots?
Or a roundhouse full of engines in a wild uproar of toots?
Did you ever hear two freight trains hitting head-on in a smash,
Or two autos, drunkard driven, in collision's awful crash?
Or perhaps some time or other some big boiler factory's din

Has your eardrums darn near ruptured when you had to listen in? Bo, believe me, you've heard nothing, not a blooming, bleeding thing, 'Less you've heard Gus Swanson leading when the Ad-Sell tries to sing.

After bombing planes have scattered the ice bergs in the Platte and Missouri rivers, wouldn't it be a good idea to keep 'em right here in Omaha for us in breaking up any threatened ice trust during the rapidly approaching summer?

Now and then we find ourselves in hearty accord with the conclusions of professional reformers and welfare workers, and when we do we feel the urge to say so in plain language.

When Dr. Caroline Hedger of Chicago, child expert with the Elizabeth McCormick Foundation fund, suggests that a little application of father's razor strop, a plant bedroom slipper or a convenient shingle, at the proper time, is almost indispensable in the education of future Americans, we feel like throwing our hat into the air and giving three rousing cheers.

"It simply has to be done sometimes," says Dr. Hedger with an air of finality that would quickly convince us were we not already convinced. Parental discipline shows discouraging signs of becoming a lost art in this country. The signs increase with the waning use of the little old persuader that were such a factor in the home life of a generation that knew little or nothing of professional welfare.

We opine that Dr. Hedger knows a lot more about this phase of child life than she does about some others.



To Live on Less Than One Makes

is, in the last analysis, the road to a competence. We have several plans for systematic saving which will appeal to you.

May we tell you about them?

First National Bank of Omaha

When in Omaha Hotel Conant

UPDIKE

Carbon Coal LUMBER & COAL CO.

The Heat for the Least Money

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